Pipe Fatigue Fractures

and a resonance is only possible if there is a high frequency pressure pulsation source, such as a pump, and repeated reloading can lead to fatigue fractures. Resonance and forced oscillations are particularly dangerous in irregular, i.e., elliptic section pipes, but unfortunately plants have no regulations demanding the rejection of such pipes. Photograph 3 shows a 10 - 12 steel pipe displaying fatigue fractures caused by radial oscillations of the elliptic section. This type of fracture progresses from inside to the surface which makes detection difficult. Tests proved that even a slight irregularity of the pipe section affects its tensile strength and it is suggested that all pipes displaying a section deformation of more than 5% be rejected. Photograph 4 shows fatigue fractures of a И-12 (I1-12) pipe. Tests were carried out with АМГ-10 (AMG-10) lubricant, nominal operating pressure was 100 kg/cm^2. There are 3 photographs and 1 figure.

KOMAKOV, A.

SMIRNOV, B., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza; PROTCHEV, V., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza; ZAMYCHKIN, S., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza, sportsmen 1-go razriada; SHMEL'NIKOVA, A., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza, sportsmen 1-go razriada; KOMAROV, A., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza, sportsmen 1-go razriada; PONOMARENKO, Ya., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza, sportsmen 2-go razriada; KHLOPTSEV, I., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza, sportsmen 2-go razriada; SOKOLOVSKIY, A., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza, sportsmen 2-go razriada; POSTNIKOVA, Z., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza, sportsmen 1-go razriada.

Make a sport model jet airplane; letter to the editor. Kryl.rod. 6 no.1:8 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Jet planes)

KOMAROV, A.; VITENZON, M.

Let's regulate selection of the sick for health resorts. Okhr. truda i sots.strakh. no.9:46-48 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Sochi--Health resorts, Watering places, etc.)

KOMAROV, A.

Starting devices of IsAZ engines. Avt.transp. 32 no.2:29-31 F '54.
(MLRA 7:6)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo konstruktora Yaroslavskogo avtozavoda.
(Automobiles--Starting devices)

KOMAROV, A., zaboyshchik

On paper and in the mine. Mast. ugl. 7 no.9:23 S '58.
(Clothing, Protective) (MIRA 11:10)

KOMAROV, A.; KOZLOVA, T., iskusstvoved

From everywhere. Sov. foto 23 no.5:42-43 My '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KOMAROV, A.

Holder with a rebounding of the cutting tool. Mashinostroitel' no.9:28 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Metal-cutting tools)

KOMAROV, A.A.

BORISOV, A.A.; KOMAROV, A.A.; KRIVOSHAPKIN, A.A.; SOROKIN, P.P., spetsredaktor; KUZNETSOV, A.D., redaktor izdatel'stva; DROZHZHINA, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual for longshoremen crew leaders] Uchebnoe posobie dlia brigadira gruzchikov morskogo flota. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1957. 168 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Loading and unloading)

KOMAROV, A. A. Cand Tech Sci -- "Study of the operational ~~dependability~~ reliability of the pipelines of hydraulic systems of GVF aircrafts." Kiev, 1961 (Main Administration of the Civil Air Fleet under the Council of Ministers USSR. Kiev Inst of Civil Air Fleet). (KL, 4-61, 197)

KOMAROV, A., doktor tekhn. nauk; FROLOV, G., inzh.; BAKHVALOVA, L., ekonomist; SOYUZOV, A., doktor tekhn. nauk; KOVALEV, A., inzh.; KOLESNIKOV, V., kand. tekhn. nauk

The system of general transportation indicators. Rech. transp. 24 no.7:3-7 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut kompleksnykh transportnykh problem pri Gosekonomsovete SSSR (for Bakhvalova). 2. Odesskiy institut inzhenerov morskogo flota (for Soyuzov). 3. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki i ekspluatatsii vodnogo transporta (for Kovalev). 4. Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo transporta (for Kolesnikov).

KOMAROV, A.A.

YEFREMOV, A.N.; KOMAROV, A.A.

Reproducing the Henri Becquerel experiment under school conditions. Khim. v shkole 16 no.2:60-62 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, Kirov.
(Radioactivity)

KOMAROV, A.A. (Kuybyshev)

"The principles of strength structures design".

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

SOV/124-57-8-9195

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 8, p 88 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Komarov, A. A.

TITLE: How to Increase the Effectiveness of Snow-protection Means With Respect to Transportation (Puti povysheniya effektivnosti raboty snegozashchitnykh sredstv na transporte)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. ispol'zovaniya snega i bor'ba so snezh. zanosami i lavinami. Moscow, 1956, pp 120-133

ABSTRACT: A presentation of the results of experimental investigations of snow-protection means performed at the Transportation-power Institute of the Western Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR. The author adduces the relationship of the amount of drifting snow versus the wind velocity derived by D. M. Mel'nikov (Tekhnika zheleznykh dorog, 1952, Nr 11). The author of the present paper, in conjunction with A. K. Dyunin (RZhMekh, 1956, abstract 6744) proposes an analogous formula. It is shown that an expression of the intensity of the amount of drifting snow can be found empirically from the results of an analysis of drifting-snow observations under blizzard conditions. On the basis of the results

Card 1/3

How to Increase the Effectiveness of Snow-protection Means (cont.)

of investigations relative to the laws governing the drifting and deposit of snow, and using the results of an analysis of the performance of snow-protection means, the author formulates design specifications for the rational construction of snow-breaks. The paper adduces the results of a wind-tunnel model investigation of the through-flow characteristics of snowbreaks of various types. According to the test data he concludes as follows: 1) The most rational designs for snow-protection afforestation are the shelterbelt-type, consisting of separate narrow strips (10-13 cm) [sic!] with clearings between strips; 2) the most rational designs for snow shields are shields with a thinned out lower portion, exhibiting an aperture ratio of up to 75% in their lower half and up to 50% in their upper half; 3) in the testing of lightly-constructed snow-protection fences, the greatest protective effectiveness was attained at 0.4H (where H is the height of the fence without aperture); 4) two types of two-row configurations were tested in the wind tunnel: a) Both rows with enlarged aperture ratio; b) the first protective row from the edge of a field with an enlarged aperture ratio and the second row with a 50% aperture ratio. It was established that the most effective value for the aperture ratio of the first row from the edge of the field should be approximately 75%, while the distance between the rows in either case may be permitted to attain up to 30 times the height of the rows. It is pointed out that the author's statements have been confirmed by observations

Card 2/3

SOV/124-57-8-9195

How to Increase the Effectiveness of Snow-protection Means (cont.)

of the performance of experimental snow-protection means alongside the Tomsk railroad right of way.

Ye. Ye. Gurtovaya

Card 3/3

KOMAROV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LYAKHOVICH, V.B.

Tree planting is the surest means of protecting tracks from snow drifts. Zhel.dor.transp. 37 no.6:65-70 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Nachal'nik Novosibirskoy distantsii zashchitnykh lesonasazhdeniy (for Lyakhovich)
(Railroads--Snow protection and removal)

KOMAROV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk (Novosibirsk)

Recent developments in the organization of snow protection. Put' i put. khoz. no.11:6-8 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Railroads--Snow protection and removal)

KOMAROV, Aleksey Aleksandrovich; DYUNIN, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; MEN'SHIKOV, P.M., red.izd-va; POTOTSKAYA, N.M., tekhn.red.

[Increasing the effectiveness of snow protection devices on Siberian railroads] Povyshenie effektivnosti snegozashchitnykh sredstv na zheleznykh dorogakh Sibiri. Novosibirsk, Novosibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 105 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(Siberia--Railroads--Snow protection and removal)

MEL'NIK, D.M.; KOMAROV, A.A.; ANTONOV, F.I.; OBUKHOV, L.M.; LYAKHOVICH, V.B.; POPOV, A.V., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Mechanization of snow protection and removal on railroads] Mekhanizatsiia snegouborki i snegozashchita na zheleznykh dorogakh. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo. 1959. 112 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.168) (MIRA 12:4)
(Railroads--Snow protection and removal)

BYALOBZHESKIY, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; DYUMIN, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KOMAROV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improving design of snow fenses. Avt.dor. 22 no.12:17-18
D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Snow fenses)

BYALOBZHESKIY, Grigoriy Valerianovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; DYUNIN, Arkadiy Konstantinovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KOMAROV, Aleksey Aleksandrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ZUBKOVA, M.S., red.; DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Snow shields and fences] Snegozashchitnye shchity i zabory. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1961. 35 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Snow fences)

FOMIN, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; KOMAROV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; PETROV, M.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., retsenzent; GIMMEL'FARB, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent, red.; TUBYANSKAYA, F.G., izdat.red.; ROZHIN, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Design of airplanes. Determination of weight, arrangement, selection of the aerodynamic design and basic parameters] Proektirovanie samoletov. Opredelenie vesa. Kompenovka. Vybor skhemy i osnovnykh parametrov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo Oborongiz, 1961. 361 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Air planes--Design and construction)

KOMAROV, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Snow protection of tracks under the conditions of the Arctic regions.
Put' i put.khoz. 6 no.3:18-19 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Transportno-energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, g. Novosibirsk.
(Arctic regions--Railroads--Snow protection and removal)

KOMAROV, A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Improve the operations of the integrated transportation system.
Rech. transp. 21 no.5:8-13 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Transportation)

BYALOBZHESKIY, G.V.; DYUNIN, A.K.; KOMAROV, A.A.; CHINDIN, V.V.

Maintenance of roads in the Far North in winter. Avt.dor. 25 no.1:20-22 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Russia, Northern—Snow fences)

ARTAMONOV, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich; CHEFRANOV, A.S., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; ZIZEMSKIY, Ye.I., inzh., retsenzent; KOMAROV, A.A., inzh., retsenzent; POLYAKOV, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; SACHUK, N.A., red.; TSAL, R.K., tekhn. red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Electronic and automatic control on ships and in airborne radar systems]Elektroavtomatika sudovykh i samoletnykh radiolokatsionnykh stantsii. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 362 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Ships—Electronic equipment) (Electronics in navigation) (Airplanes—Electronic equipment)

KOMAROV, A., doktor tekhn. nauk

Coordinate the operations of various systems of transportation.
NTO 5 no.3:13-16 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Predsedatel' soveta Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Instituta kompleksnykh transportnykh problem Gosplana SSSR.
(Transportation)

KOMISAR, Mikhail Il'ich; KOMAROV, A.A., inzh., retsenzent; ROMANOV, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; YERMILOVA, L.F., red. izd-va; NOVIK, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Electric machinery of gyroscope systems] Elektricheskie mashiny giroskopicheskikh sistem. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1963. 287 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Gyroscope) (Electric machinery)

DONSKOY, Moisey Isaakovich; KOMAROV, Arkadiy Aleksandrovich; TAIROV, Rostislav Nikolayevich; SHMELEV, Sergey Pavlovich; ZAREZIN, P.V., red.

[Propagation of safe working methods] Opyt propagandy bezopasnykh metodov truda. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 73 p. (MIRA 18:4)

AL'BREKHT, V.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KOMAROV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOKOVIKHIN, M.F.

Characteristics of planning roads beyond the Arctic Circle taking into account the requirements of combatting snow. Transp.stroi. 13 no.10:48-51 O '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Sibirskogo gosudarstvennogo proyektno-izyskatel'skogo instituta Gosudarstvennogo proizvodstvennogo komiteta po transportnomu stroitel'stvu SSSR.

KOMAROV, A.A.

Some statistical irregularities of a snow and wind stream.
Izv. SO AN SSSR no.6. Ser. tekh. nauk no.2:117-122 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut energetiki, Novosibirsk.

KOMAROV, Andrey Alekseyevich; BOGDANOV, Ye.S., red.; PETROPOL'SKAYA, N.Ye., red.

[Principles of designing power elements] Osnovy proektirovaniia silovykh konstruktsii. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 86 p. (MIRA 18:10)

ACC NR: AP7006578 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0230/66/000/012/0005/0006

AUTHOR: Komarov, A. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Shchepelev, A. M. (Chief engineer of Artyshta-Podobas railroad line project); Kravchenko, S. A. (Engineer)

ORG: None

TITLE: Rational roadbed profiles in territories where snowdrifts are prevalent

SOURCE: Transportnoye stroitel'stvo, no. 12, 1966, 5-6

TOPIC TAGS: railway engineering, snow, railway construction

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the problems of keeping trains on schedule in Siberia and the far north during the snowy season when drifts may reach heights of greater than one meter. The design of the roadbed profile is an important factor in keeping the tracks clear of snow. Snowdrifts may be prevented by digging shallow trenches with sloping banks having a grade of 1:10. Theoretical studies and experiments in wind tunnels have shown that trenches with reserve canals on the side of the prevailing wind are less susceptible to drifting snow. These canals have a comparatively steep slope (1:1.5) which breaks up the air stream so that snow builds up in the canal against the bank. The depth of the snow in the canal builds up extremely slowly since the main part of the snow is carried across the canal and the roadbed and is deposited beyond the trench on the far side. Thus these trenches are important in that they

Card 1/2 UDC: 625.12.001.12

ACC NR: AP7006578

create conditions which prevent accumulation of the main mass of the snow on the roadbed. Reserve canals of this type were dug on the windward side of the roadbed for the Artyshta-Podobas railway line in 1965. These canals are 18-20 m wide with a difference of 1.5 m between the brow of the roadbed and the bottom of the reserve canal. Experience in the construction of this line shows that these measures are effective and cost less to build than conventional snow shields. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 15, 13/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2

KOMAROV, A.D.

KRASHENNIKOV, D.N., inzhener; KOMAROV, A.D., inzhener; OKUNEV, Yu.K., mayor, redaktor; KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Catalog of spare parts for engines IaAZ-206A, IaAZ-206B and IaAZ-206D] Katalog zapasnykh chastei dvigatelei IaAZ-206A, IaAZ-206B, i IaAZ-206D. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1957. 225 p. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Yaroslavskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod. 2. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Avtotraktornoye upravleniye.
(Automobiles--Engines)

KOMAROV, A.D.

KRASHENNIKOV, D.N., inzhener; KOMAROV, A.D., inzhener; OKUNEV, Yu.K., mayor, redaktor; KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Catalog of spare parts for engines IaAZ-204A, IaAZ-204B, IaAZ-204V, IaAZ-204G, IaAZ-204E, and IaAZ-204I] Katalog zapasnykh chastei dvigatelei IaAZ-204A, IaAZ-204B, IaAZ-204V, IaAZ-204G, IaAZ-204E. i IaAZ-204I. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1957. 231 p. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Russia (1933- U.S.S.R.) Avtotraktornoye upravleniye. (Automobiles--Engines)

KOMAROV, A.D., kandiat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Using mathematical statistics for elaboration of the measuring results of essentially positive values. Trudy LIEI no.6:218-225 '53. (MLRA 9:8)

(Mathematical statistics)

KOMAROV, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Condition of surface layer of metal machined by V.A.Kolesov's cutting tools. Trudy LIIL no.13:51-63 '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Surfaces (Technology)) (Cutting tools)

KOMAROV, A., mekhanik.

Automatic boring machinery. Mast. ugl. '7 no.2:19-20 F '58.
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Shakhta "Yunkom" kombinata Artmugol'.
(Boring machinery--Pneumatic driving)
(Remote control)

KOMAROV, A.D.

"About Nonfishing Forging with Rubber at high Pressures and Factors Affecting the Quality of Forged Products."

report presented at the 13th Scientific Technical Conference of the Kuybyshev Aviation Institute, March 1959.

S/182/62/000/009/002/004
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Razumikhin, M.I., and Komarov, A.D.

TITLE: Determining the springing of sheet metals when stamping and bending straight edges using a rubber pad

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 9, 1962, 15-20

TEXT: A theoretical and experimental investigation resulted in proper undercut angles being found for the forming blocks of rubber-pad bending dies (Fig.1) and manual finishing operations after stamping being eliminated. New Soviet hydraulic presses П 307 (P307), previously described in "Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo" no. 6, 1959, develop up to 400 kg/cm^2 in such dies, but much manual finishing is still necessary. The article contains theoretical calculations, graphs of experimental data, and tables of springing angles determined for the straight edges of parts stamped at a 90° bend angle and different radii (between 1 and 12 mm) from 0.5-2.0 mm thick sheets made of Д16АМ (D16AM), Д16АТ (D16AT), АМг6М (AMg6M) and ВТ1-2 (VT1-2) alloys. These tables are now being used in practice for calculating the undercut angles of forming blocks (Fig.2). Twenty forming

Card 1/3

blocks have been produced for stamping parts with different bend angles and radii without manual finishing. There are 6 figures and 6 tables.

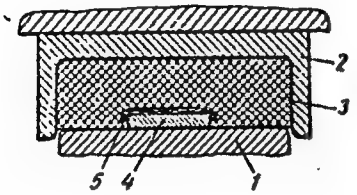

Fig.1. Schematic view of stamping in rubber bending dies:
1 - press table;
2 - container;
3 - rubber pad;
4 - forming block;
5 - part.

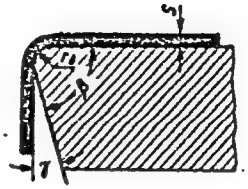

Fig.2. Undercut on the forming block. The undercut angle is equal to the springing angle γ.

Card 3/3

RAZUMIKHIN, M.I.; KOMAROV, A.D.

Determining the elastic springback of sheet metals during rubber-pad forming of rectilinear edges. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 4 no.9:15-20 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Sheet-metal work)

[illegible]marov, A. D.

[illegible]lastic recoil of sheet metal bent with rubber dies

[illegible]shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, [illegible]

[illegible]lastic recoil angle, sheet metal, [illegible]

[illegible] In his previous article the author, in collaboration with M. I. [illegible]in, discussed the elastic recoil encountered in forming straight rims on [illegible]details. In the present work he derives the formulas for calculating [illegible] elastic recoil Gamma (in degrees), associated with forming convex and [illegible]rims. These formulas are shown in Enclosure 1, and their terms are defined in Enclosure 2. The article also contains simplified formulas for the case: Alpha [illegible]2. The author includes tables worked out from all formulas for sheet [illegible]AM and AMg6M, of various [illegible] He gives proof that results obtained with these formulas correspond closely to the practical results and offers recommendations for prevention of wrinkling and tearing of metals. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas, 3 figures, and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/4

SAPAROVSKIY, Sergey Vladimirovich; KOMAROV, Anatoliy Dmitriyevich; SMELYAKOV, Yevgeniy Petrovich; FARMANOVA, Viktoriya Nikolayevna; PYT'YEV, P.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; KOROBOV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; RAZUMIKHIN, M.I., prof., red.; PETROPOL'SKAYA, N.Ye., red.

[Rubber pad forming] Shtampovka rezinoi. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 106 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

KOMAROV, A.D. (Kuybyshev)

Calculating the elastic spring back of sheet metals during the rubber-pad stamping and bending of parts with curvilinear edges. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. no.6:80-91 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted October 12, 1964.

L 22054-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JH

ACC NR: AP6009168 SOURCE CODE: UR/0182/65/000/011/0015/0019

AUTHOR: Komarov, A. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Elastic rebound of sheet metal during forming

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 11, 1965, 15-19

TOPIC TAGS: metal bending, elasticity, die, sheet metal

ABSTRACT: When the bending die is opened, the dimensions of the bent sections change owing to the elastic rebound of the blank's material. To obtain elements with the specified angle α_0 and radius r_0 following their bending, it is necessary to make dies with adjusted α and r (radius of curvature of the bending punch) (Fig. 1). On the basis of a survey of the known formulas for determining the bending parameters, the author derives a practical engineering formula for the coefficient C of elastic rebound:

$$C = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_0} = \frac{R_0}{R} = \frac{r_0 + \frac{t}{2}}{r + \frac{t}{2}}, \quad (1)$$

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.983.1

or in a simplified form

$$C = 1 - \frac{r_0}{r}. \qquad (2)$$

By means of this formula, if C is known, the r and α of the bending die can be determined from specified values of α_0 and r_0. Following the necessary substitutions, the final formula for C is derived:

$$C = \frac{1}{1 - E\left(\frac{2r}{t} + 1\right)^{1-n}}. \qquad (3)$$

where E is the modulus of elasticity, t is the thickness of the blank and n is a constant. The coefficient of elastic rebound can thus be determined as a function of r_0/t. A table of typical mechanical properties of various materials (Al alloys, Mg alloys, Ti alloys, steels, Cu, Brass, Bronze) is given for determining the most characteristic values of C. In addition, a diagram for determining the values of C for die-bent sheet metals as a function of r_0/t is presented, as is a diagram for determining the angles γ of elastic rebound in the die-bending of sheets with the specified angle $\alpha_0 = 90°$, and an example of the practical utilization of these diagrams

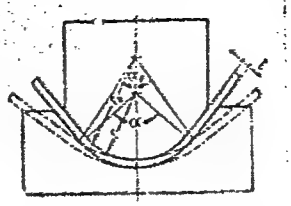

Fig. 1. Schematic of bending die

is described: the bending of AMg6M aluminum alloy of the thickness t = 2 mm; it is established that when $r_0/t = 11$ and $\alpha_0 = 90°$ in this case C = 1.13, $\gamma = 11.7°$, r = 19.35 mm and $\alpha = 101.7°$ ($\alpha = \alpha_0 + \gamma = 90 + 11.7 = 101.7°$). Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, 14 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011

Card 3/3

L 40329-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6014113 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/65/000/006/0080/0091

AUTHOR: Komarov, A. D. (Kuybyshev)

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation of elastic spring-back of sheet metals during stamping-bending of parts having curved rims using rubber stamps

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 6, 1965, 80-91

TOPIC TAGS: metal stamping, metal forming, stamping press, sheet metal, elastic recovery / D16AM sheet metal, D16AT sheet metal, AMg6M sheet metal, P-307 stamping press, BKK200-M-1 stamping press

ABSTRACT: The equations for the elastic spring-back angle of sheet metal parts having curved rims were derived and experimentally verified. After setting up the stress and deformation relationships for the concave and convex rim geometries shown in Fig. 1 and after considerable manipulation to obtain the solutions, the equations for the spring-back angle are derived in the form

$$\gamma = \frac{3K\left\{\frac{t^{1+n}}{2^{1+n}r^n} + \frac{h^{2+n}(1-\sin\beta)^n}{R^{1+n}}\left[1 + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}-n\right)(2+n)h}{(3+n)R}\right]\right\}}{(2+n)E\left[\frac{t^2}{4r\alpha} + \frac{h^2(1-\sin\beta)}{R^2}\left(1-\frac{3h}{8R}\right)\right]}$$

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ACC NR: AP6014113

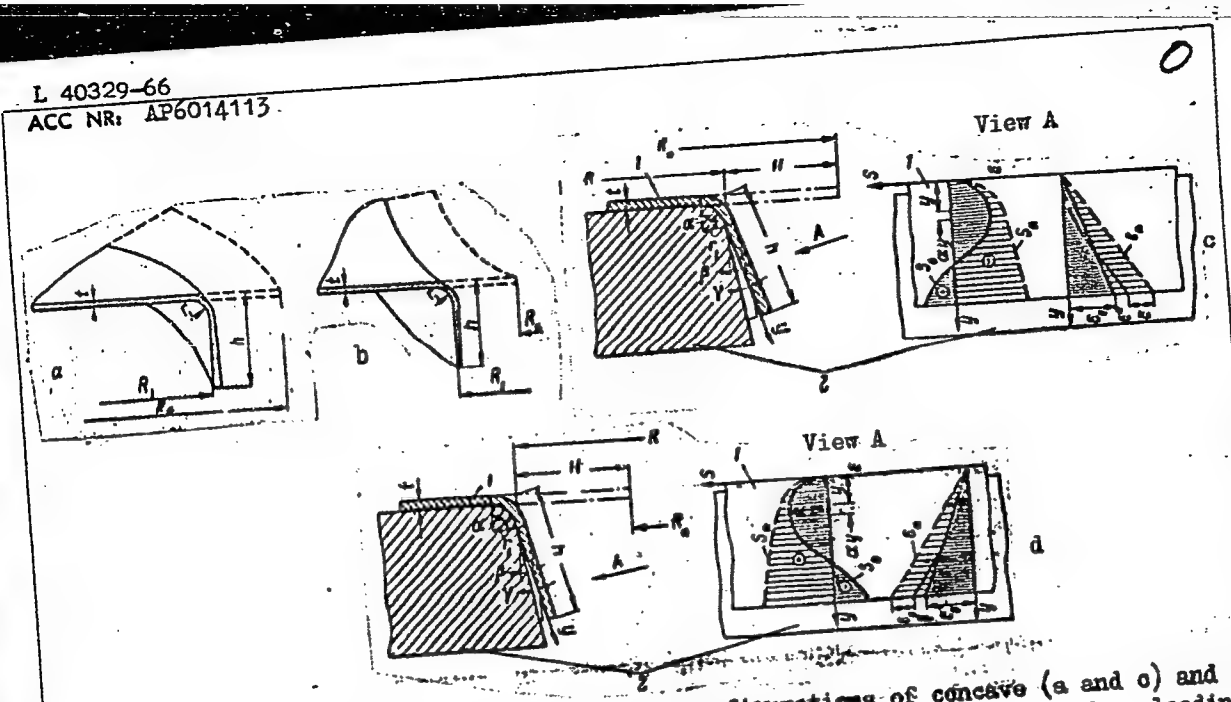

Fig. 1. Diagrams of the stress-deformation configurations of concave (a and c) and convex (b and d) rims: 1 - part, 2 - forming block; dash-dotted line - before loading; dotted line - during loading; solid line - after load removal.

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ACC NR: AP6014113

4

and

$$\gamma = \frac{3K\left\{\frac{f^{1+n}}{2^{1+n}r^n} + \frac{h^{2+n}(1-\sin\beta)^2}{R^{1+n}}\left[1 - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}-n\right)(2+n)\frac{h}{r}}{(3+n)\frac{R}{r}}\right]\right\}}{(2+n)E\left[\frac{f^2}{4r\alpha} + \frac{h^2(1-\sin\beta)}{R^2}\left(1+\frac{3h}{8R}\right)\right]}$$

for concave and convex rims respectively. The values for $3K/(2+n)E$ and n in these equations have been determined for a number of materials and are tabulated (M. I. Razumikhin and A. D. Komarov. Opredeleniye uprugoy otdachi listovykh metallov pri shtampovke-gibke rezinoy priyamolineynikh bortov. Zh. Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1962, No. 9, 15--20). Several simpler versions of these equations are derived for special cases. The validity of these equations was checked on 0.5-, 1.0-, and 2.0-mm thick stampings of D16AM, D16AT, and AMg6M for different dimensional values. Sample curves are presented and excellent agreement was found. The experiments were performed on presses P-307 and BKK200-M-1 using a specific rubber pressure of up to 400 kg/cm^2. Orig. art. has: 58 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 13,11,20/ SUMB DATE: 12Oct64/ ORIG REF: 005

rubber pad forming of metals

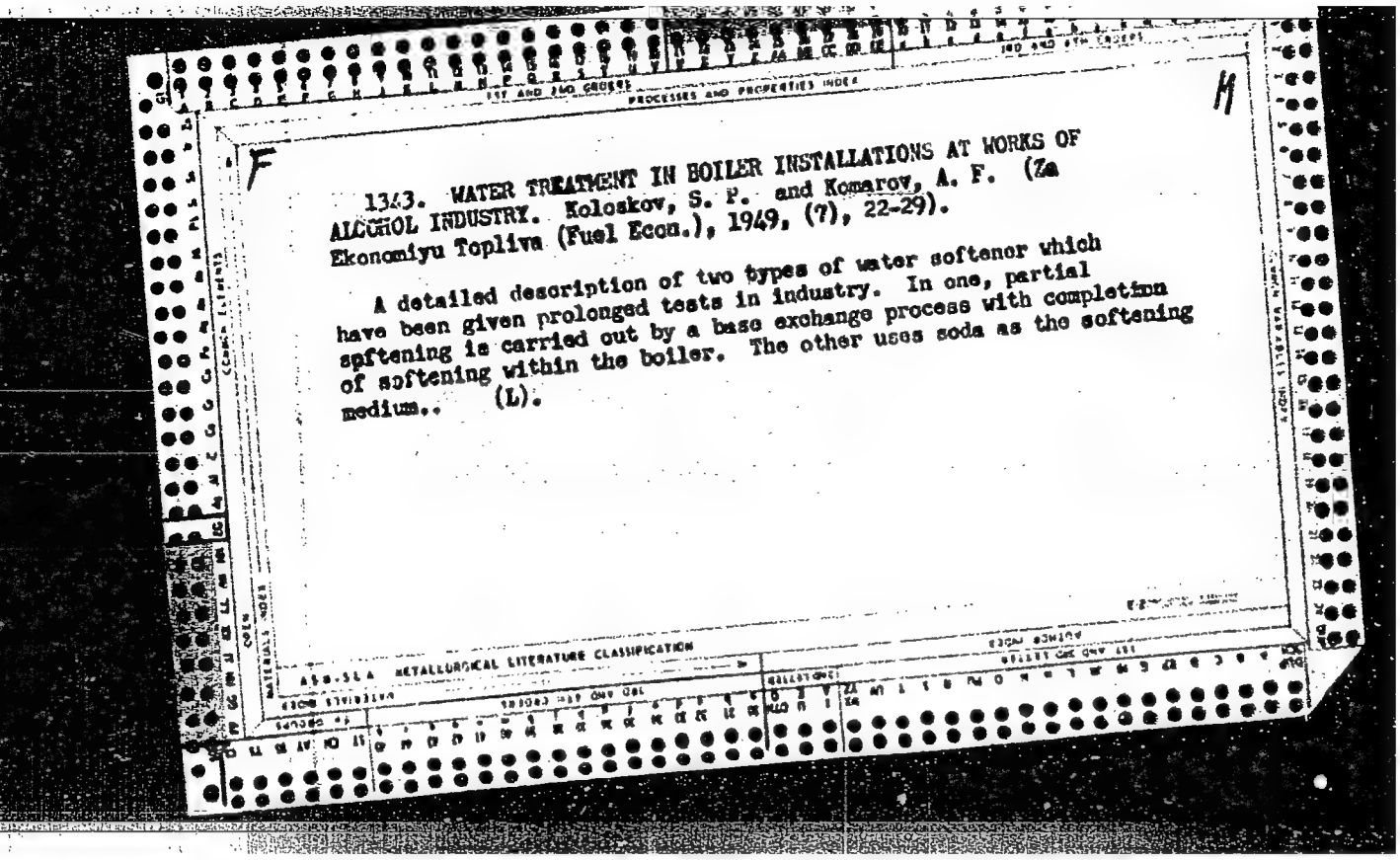
18

Card 3/3

ABRAMOVICH, A.D., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KOMAROV, A.F., kand.tekhn. nauk, red.; SEMENOVA, V.P., inzh., red.; BRONSHTEYN, I.I., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Temporary instruction manual on the use of industrial boiler systems] Vremennye rukovodiashchie ukazaniia po ekspluatatsii kotel'nykh ustanovok promyshlennykh predpriiatii. Izd.2. stereotipnoe. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 230 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennaya inspektsiya po promyshlennoy energetike i energonadzoru.
(Boilers)



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1343. WATER TREATMENT IN BOILER INSTALLATIONS AT WORKS OF ALCOHOL INDUSTRY. Koloskov, S. P. and Komarov, A. F. (Za Ekonomiyu Topliva (Fuel Econ.), 1949, (7), 22-29).

A detailed description of two types of water softener which have been given prolonged tests in industry. In one, partial softening is carried out by a base exchange process with completion of softening within the boiler. The other uses soda as the softening medium.. (L).

H

KOMAROV, A. F.

33110

Mekhanicheskaya Ochistka Para Ot Masla. Za ekonomiyu Toiliva, 1949, No 10, c. 36-37

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

1. KOLOSKOV, S. A.; KOMAROV, A. F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Water--Softening
7. Thermic softening of water with cation presoftening, Energ. biul., No. 12, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020016-8

KOMAROV, A.F.

KOLOSKOV, S.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOMAROV, A.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GUREVICH, M.Sh., dotsent, retsenzent; KHUEL'NITSKAYA, A.Z., redaktor; GENIN, S.B., inzhener, redaktor; GOTLIB, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Steam power management and thermal equipment of distilleries] Teplosilovoe khoziaistvo i teplovaia appratura spirtovykh zavodov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1954. 459 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Distilling industries)

KOMAROV, A.F.

BUBLIY, Vasiliy Fedorovich; PYLIN, Vasiliy Alekseyevich; KOMAROV, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; IVANOV, L.I., inzh., retsenzent; RODZEVICH, V.I., kand.biol.nauk, spetsredaktor; KRUGLOVA, G.I., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Storage and processing of grain in the manufacture of alcohol] Khranenie i podrabotka zerna v spirtovom proizvodstve. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 130 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Grain handling)

KOMAROV, Avramiy Fedorovich; KOLOSKOV, Sergey Pavlovich; KUZNETSOV, N.M., spetsredaktor; KHMEL'NITSKAYA, Kh.Z., redaktor; SERGEIN, P.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Mechanization of labor consuming operations in distilleries] Mekhanizatsiia trudoemkikh rabot na spirtovykh zavodakh. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 173 p. (MLRA 10:6)

(Distilling industries)

KOMAROV, A.F.; KOLOSKOV, S.P.

Means for increasing the supply of electric energy in alcohol plants. Spirt. prom. 23 no.3:12-17 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Boilers) (Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)

KOMAROV, A.F.

KOMAROV, A.F.; KOLOSKOV, S.P.

Turbulent-type furnace using milled peat. Spirt.prom. 23 no.6:23-27 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Furnaces)

KOMAROV, A.F.

YAROVENKO, V.L.; KOMAROV, A.F.

Processing beet molasses at alochol plants in Czechoslovakia.
Spirt.prom. 23 no.8:25-29 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Czechoslovakia--Alcohol)

KOMAROV, A.

KOMAROV, A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOLOSKOV, S., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Loading and unloading machine. Muk.elev.prom. 23 no.9:12-14 S '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

(Loading and unloading)

KOMAROV, A.F.; YAROVENKO, V.L.

Power engineering and mechanization in alcohol plants in Czechoslovakia. Spirt. prom. 24 no.1:17-23 '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Czechoslovakia--Distilling industries)

KOMAROV, A.F.

Mechanization of labor-consuming operations concerned with fuel.
Spirt. prom. 24 no.5:25-29 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Distilling industries) (Loading and unloading)

KOMAROV, A.F.; KOLOSKOV, S.P.

Technological modification of the vortex furnace designed by the All-Union Research Institute of the Distilling Industry to operate in milled peat. Trudy TSNIISP no.6:187-195 '58. (MIRA 14:12)
(Furnaces) (Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)

KOLOSKOV, S.P.; KOMAROV, A.F.

Selecting the types of steam engines and steam boilers for distilleries. Trudy TSNIISP no.7:105-118 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Distilleries—Equipment and supplies)

SEREGIN, P.V.; KOMAROV, A.F.

Determination of heat transfer coefficients K during the concentration evaporation of molasses waste. Trudy TSNIISP no. 8:76-84 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Evaporation) (Heat—Transmission)

ZIBOROV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; MISHUSTIN, Mikhail Yefimovich; POPOV, German Sergeyevich; KOMAROV, A.F., red.; LARIONOV, G.ye., tekhn. red.

[Low-power industrial boilers] Promyshlennye parovye kotly maloi moshchnosti. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961. 278 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Boilers)

KOMAROV, A.F.

Physical treatment of water. Spirt.prom. 28 no.2:46-48 '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Water--Softening)

KOMAROV, A.F.

Pneumatic conveying of grain. Spirt.prom. 29 no.1:18-22 '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Pneumatic conveying) (Grain—Transportation)

KOMAROV, A.F.

Drying of feed yeasts in distilleries. Spirt. prom. 28 no.6: 11-16 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i likero-vodochnoy promyshlennosti.

KOMAROV, A.F.

Comparison evaluation of the various methods for grain unloading from railroad cars. Spirt. prom. 28 no.7:33-34 '62.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i likero-vodochnoy promyshlennosti.

KOMAROV, A.F.

Methods for norm setting and control of fuel and electric power consumption in distilleries. Ferm. i spirt. prom. 30 no.2:20-28 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

KOMAROV, A.F.; VAZHOVA, G.V.

Technical and economic parameters of the dehydration and drying of yeast feeds and biomycin. Ferm. i spirt. prom. 30 no.3:32-35 '64.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

KOLOSKOV, S.P.; KOMAROV, A.F.; SAVVINA, A.P.; SERGEYEVA, N.M.; MOSKVICHEVA E.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: DAVYDOVSKAYA, N.G.; NIKITINA, R.Ya.; PILLER, Ya.Ya.

Yeast generator with self-aeration. Ferm.i spirt.prom. 31 no.1:26-28 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for all except Davydovskaya, Nikitina, Piller). 2. Glavnyy inzh. Rakvereskogo spirtozavoda (for Piller).

KOMAROV, A.F.

Technical and economic comparison of the basic variants of the heat and electric power supply of distilleries. Ferm. i spirt. prom. 31 no.2:25-28 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

KOMAROV, A.F.

Rotary air blower and its use in the distilling and fermentation industry. Ferm. i spirt. prom. 31 no.6:18-23 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

KOMAROV, A.G.

Age of the gabbro-peridotite formation in the Urals. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 21 no.9:44-50 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.
(Ural Mountains--Gabbro) (Ural Mountains--Peridotite)

KOMAROV, A.G.

Residual magnetization of igneous rocks related to their geological age. Dokl. AN SSSR 110 no.2:260-263 S '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Laboratoriya geologii dokembriya Akademii nauk SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Polkanovym.
(Rocks, Igneous) (Geological time)

KOMAROV, A.G.

AUTHOR: Komarov, A.G. 11-10-5/23

TITLE: Remanent Magnetization of Rocks and Their Age (Paleomagnetism and Wandering of the Poles)
(Ostatochnoye namagnicheniye gornykh porod i ikh vozrast)
(Paleomagnetizm i dvizheniye polyusov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, # 10, p 48-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the properties of magnetized rocks which were formed during different geologic epochs. The author describes a new method of determining the stability of effusive mountain rocks. The correlation existing between the size and direction of the vector of natural residual magnetism and the age of the rocks is being established. Natural remanent magnetism is found more often than has been assumed some time ago, when devices with inadequate sensitivity were used for measuring magnetism, whereby numerous ferro-magnetic rocks were classified as non-magnetic. It has been found by recent studies that almost all types of effusive rocks and the majority of rocks of sedimentary and terrigenous origin show remanent magnetism. The author examined the various theories and conditions under which residual magnetism is transmitted to rocks. Since

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remanent magnetism originated in some instances through induction from magnetic fields of the earth, and the direction of the geomagnetic fields had wandered during the course of different geologic periods, the age of rocks can be determined by the direction of the remanent magnetic vector. The author gives the directions of remanent magnetism of effusive rocks for different geologic ages in Table 1. Magnetic stability of the rocks is important for determining the direction of the geomagnetic pole. The author mentions 3 methods used to establish the suitability of rocks for paleomagnetic research. He succeeded in establishing functional correlations between the age of the group of effusive gabbro-basalt rocks and the intensity of their natural remanent magnetism. As could be expected, the author arrived at two kinds of relations: one for postorogenic basalts, dolerites and diabases occuring in plateaus, and the other for diabases, diabasic phosphorites and spilites at geosyncline areas, on which the author prepared two graphs, Figures 1 and 2. The correlation of age and intensity of remanent magnetism for different geologic periods is shown in Table 2. The

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Remanent Magnetization of Rocks and Their Age (Paleomagnetism and Wandering of the Poles)

data obtained in the USSR. As a result of the wandering of geomagnetic poles, each position of the poles corresponds to some epoch in geologic
There are 2 diagrams, 5 tables, and 26 references, of which 6 are Slavic (Russian).

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Geological Scientific Research Institute (VSEGEI), Leningrad (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut - VSEGEI - Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: 5 July 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

AUTHOR: Komarov, A. G. SOV/49-59-8-17/27

TITLE: On Paleomagnetic Investigations of Low-paleozoic Basalts of the Ukraine

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 8, pp 1219-1225 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As a result of the paleomagnetic investigations of basalts in West Volyn', the geomagnetic pole in the Lower Paleozone was established along the vector I_n of magnetic rocks, the age of which was known (Fig 1). The variations of direction of this vector in some of the rocks (Figs 2 and 3) were explained by a migration of the pole during later periods. Thus, superposition of the inductive and residual magnetization of different signs, which were observed in some rocks, raised the problem of determining the heterogeneity of magnetization when interpreting the data of magneto-survey. The agreement between the geomagnetic components during different geological periods (Fig 4) and the paleoclimatic observational data (Table 4) indicates that the variations of the Earth's magnetic field

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On Paleomagnetic Investigations of Low-paleozoic Basalts of the Ukraine SOV/49-59-8-17/27

(Table 2) were caused by a change of inclination of the Earth's axis.
There are 4 figures, 4 tables and 9 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 4 English.

ASSOCIATION: Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR VSEGEI (Ministry of Geology and Mineral Exploitation USSR VSEGEI)

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1958

Card 2/2

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S/026/60/000/02/003/052
D031/D002

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AUTHOR: Komarov, A.G.

TITLE: The Age-Old Shifting of the Earth Poles. What Does the Ancient Magnetization of Rocks Indicate?

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1960, Nr 2, pp 8-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Finds of tropical animal and plant remnants in the extreme north and south, and traces of a polar climate near the equator - are one of the riddles of the past of our earth. Many hypotheses have been offered for solving it, although the assumption that in the course of geological periods the poles have shifted for tens of thousands of kilometers seemed a scarcely probable solution. The article shows that this idea, based on a study of the location of climatic zones in the past, has to some extent been confirmed by paleomagnetism - a new branch of science.

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D031/D002

The Age-Old Shifting of the Earth Poles. What Does the Ancient Magnetization of Rocks Indicate?

It proves that it is possible to determine the former position of the earth's magnetic pole by the residual magnetization of rocks and that its shifting closely coincides with the assumed movement of the geographic pole. From this, conclusions are drawn explaining the riddle of paleoclimate and the nature of the magnetism of the earth which is thus being closely connected with the rotation of the earth. The absence of a magnetic field around the moon speaks to a certain extent in favor of such a connection. Inorganic and organic climate indicators gave the possibility to plot on a map climatic zones for different geologic periods, and to ascertain the most probable position of the poles and equator by the arrangement of these zones. The results obtained in different countries nearly coincided. In the USSR

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The Age-Old Shifting of the Earth Poles. What Does the Ancient Magnetization of Rocks Indicate?

such cards were made up, in particular, by L.B. Rukhin [Ref. 1]. Table 1 shows the positions of the north pole which correspond best to the distribution of climate indicators in the various epochs. It has now been proven that the conclusions arrived at on the basis of paleoclimatological data can be confirmed by paleomagnetism - the teaching on the magnetic pole of the earth in the preceding geological epochs. Almost all types of eruptive rocks and most of the sedimentary rocks of terrigenous origin have residual magnetization. The direction of the natural residual magnetization of these rocks coincides with the direction of the earth's magnetic field acting on the eruptive rocks during their cooling off. Knowing the direction of the residual magne-

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The Age-Old Shifting of the Earth Poles. What Does the Ancient Magnetization of Rocks Indicate?

tization, it is possible to ascertain the direction of the magnetic field at the place where the rocks originated. On the basis of the mean direction of the rocks magnetization one may judge the approximate position of the geomagnetic pole in the pertinent epoch [Ref. 1 p 10]. From the results of paleomagnetic investigations carried out in different places distant from each other, the fact of a consistent shifting of the geomagnetic poles in one direction throughout the entiregeological history may be inferred. A map shows the positions of the pole at the various epochs. The paleoclimatic and paleomagnetic data speak of the age-old shiftings of the earth poles. In comparing the paleomagnetic and paleoclimatological data, the author was guided by those locations of the poles which had been ascertained by the

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The Age-Old Shifting of the Earth Poles. What Does the Ancient Magnetization of Rocks Indicate?

paleomagnetic investigations in the USA and USSR. In his further statements, the author points to salt deposits and particularly to potassium salt as decisive indicators of the climate. In this connection the article contains 2 tables, one of which shows the sites of potassium salt layers in the Quarternary and Tertiary periods and their present geographical latitude, while the other table indicates the sites of these layers in the Mezozoic and Paleozoic eras giving the present geographical latitude and the geomagnetic latitude in the past. Commenting on the question as to why the poles shift, the author states that with the help of astronomical and geodetic studies, A.Ya. Orlov recently established that there is an age-old shifting of the north pole approximately in the direction to Greenland with a speed of 12.5 cm per

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D031/D002

The Age-Old Shifting of the Earth Poles. What Does the Ancient Magnetization of Rocks Indicate?

year. Observations of astronomers on the change of latitudes show that actually the movement of the axis and, hence, the displacement of the North and South poles rotation represent an aggregate of the free movement of the axis similar to the movement of the axis of a gyroscope, which is caused by forces changing by the year. The study of these forces carried out by Jeffries, and later more thoroughly by N.L. Byzova [Ref. 1 p 13], proved that these forces can be raised through the periodic transfer of air masses in one or the other direction, depending on the time of the year. In general, the shifting of the poles to one and the same side from the Proterozoic to the Cenozoic era, i.e. a clearly expressed direction in shifting the axis of rotation, is apparently the result of a general direction in the

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D031/D002

The Age-Old Shifting of the Earth Poles. What Does the Ancient Magnetization of Rocks Indicate?

geological development of the planet. There are 3 tables, 1 map and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad (All-Union Geological Scientific-Research Institute, Leningrad).

Card 7/7

S/169/62/000/007/007/149
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Komarov, A. G. and Kondiayn, A. G.

TITLE: Application of the paleomagnetic method for determining the approximate age of barren red-colored strata in the North Urals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 9-10, abstract 7A52 (Materialy Vses. n.-i. geol. in-ta, no. 39, 1960, 47-55)

TEXT: Red-colored rocks along the R. Pechora's upper reaches were studied. Formerly the supposed age of these deposits was defined as Devonian or Silurian. The analysis of the magnetization vector directions in 23 specimens by means of magnetic polarity reversal circles and the comparison of strata, having different azimuths and angles of dip, and also such criteria as the reverse sign of magnetization, the great difference of the vectors' orientation from the present field (by 90 - 160°), and their small spread after introducing corrections for the strata's inclination show that

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Application of the ... S/169/62/000/007/007/149
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the studied rocks are magnetically stable. The pole's calculated coordinates (Middle Ordovician) are 13°N, 167°E. This agrees with the data of Creer (Krir), Irving, and Rankorn, which denote coordinates of 15°N and 173°E for the Cambrian pole; with A. N. Khramov's data for the Devonian (30°N, 142°E); and also with the paleoclimatic conditions which might have occurred during the deposition of the red-beds in the tropical belt. Thus, paleomagnetic data confirm the more ancient age of the R. Pechora's red-beds. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KOMAROV, A.G.; MOSKALEVA, S.V.; BELYAYEV, V.M.; IL'INA, V.I.

Interpretation of magnetic fields over ultrabasic complexes; serpentinization and magnetic properties. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.5:1166-1169 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.
(Ural Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Magnetism, Terrestrial)

KOMAROV, A.G.

Magnetization and chemical composition of basic effusives of different age in some mobile belts and platforms; comparative magneto-petrochemical characteristics of the primary metamorphism of basic effusives. Sov.geol. 5 no.4:77-92 Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Rocks, Igneous) (Metamorphism (Geology))

KHRAMOV, A.N.; PETROVA, G.N.; KOMAROV, A.G.; KOCHEGURA, V.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: DIANOV-KLOKOV, V.I.; PIONTKOVSKIY, S.S.; YANOVSKIY, B.M., nauchnyy red.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., vedushchiy red.; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red

[Methodology of paleomagnetic investigations] Metodika paleomagnitnykh issledovanii. Leningrad, Gos. nauchn.-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Leningr. otd-nie, 1961. 130 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.161) (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut (for Khramov). 2. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Petrova). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (for Komarov, Kochegura). 4. Institut elementorganicheskikh soyedineniy (for Dianova-Klokova). 5. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (for Piontkovskiy). 6. Leningradskiy universitet (for Yanovskiy).
(Magnetism, Terrestrial)

KOMAROV, A.G.

Apropos of N.P.Mikhailova's article "Natural magnetization of gabbro-pyroxenites of the Oktyabr'skiy alkali massif. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.7:986-989 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
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